MET AT THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION BY A GREAT THRONG.

Ambulances in Waiting to Carry the valids to Hospitals-Most of Them Pre-fer Home Treatment-Sufferings of the Sick on the Journey from Chickamauga. Nearly one-third of the members of the Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, who have been encamped at Chickamauga, returned to this city yesterday afternoon as invalids. All of the 268 soldiers who came North on the special train from Camp Thomas arrived at the Grand Central Station more or less ill, but only twenty had to be taken to hospitals. A few of the men got off at Yonkers and thirty-one get of at 125th atreet to go to their homes in

Mount Vernon. The remainder came to the

Grand Central Station, which they reached at 2:50 o'clock in the afternoon. Belatives and friends began to gather at the station as early as 11 o'clock in the morning. and they were joined by others later in the day until there were at least 2,000 men and women, all anxious to take home with them some soldier who had been ill at camp. While the crowds were impatiently awaiting the arrival of the train, which was considerably delayed, many women were thrown into tears by rumors that everal men had died on the way. Each mother and sister in the surging crowd began to fear that it was her son or brother who had succumbed, and the weeping was infectious Some of the rumors went so far as to specify the names of three men who were dead and whose bodies were being brought home in the baggage car. There was a great sigh of relief among the anxious throng when a soldier in the first car which pulled into the station said that not a man had died on the trip. The police under Capt. Young were unable to keep all of the anxious friends back when the train of fourteen cars arrived, and the hospital surgeons accordingly had some diffeulty in removing the more seriously sick

three cheers as they boarded a street car. One woman who had stood in line an hour waiting for her son did not know him when he came marching by with his blanket over his shoulder. His cheeks were sunken and he looked as though he had not fully recovered from the effects of his attack of typhoid fever As the woman's eyes scanned the line of boys in dusty blue who were filing out of the station the soldler said: "Don't you know me. mother?" The mother fell upon the neck of her son, and then he not only had to carry him self but had also to assist her to the street.

from the cars to the ambulances. The first to

get out were those who had been very ill from

these men walked out together to the street.

No one seemed to know them, but they received

camp fevers and were nearly well.

Charitles Commissioner John W. Keller was on hand with eighteen ambulances from various hospitals. He told Surgeon-Major D. M. Appel of the regular army, who has charge of all the invalid soldiers in the local hospitals, that the ho pitals could care for 250 members of the Eighth Regiment if that number required hospital treatment. He said that the New York Hospital was able to accommodate 6 soldiers, the Hudson Street 20, St. Francis's 40, St. Mark's 8, St. Vincent's 30, Flower 12, German 8 and St. Luke's 14. In addition to that he said that

St. Luke's 14. In addition to that he said that 130 more could be accommodated in Bellevue Hospital and in the hospitals on Randall's Island. He added that he preferred to keep Bellevue Hospital for emergency cases, of which there occurred from eight to ten every day. Commissioner Keller was pleased when he found that there were only twenty men ill enough to require hospital treatment.

The women of the Eighth Regiment Relief Corps, headed by Miss Chauncey and some officers of the 102th Regiment, were also on hand. They had a wagon full of milk and boulion furnished by a professional caterer and to every soldier who was able to walk alone they offered one or the other. Col. Chauncey had telegraphed to the women that the invalid men were to arrive, so that every preparation for their comfort had been made. In addition to the twenty men who were so ill that they had to be taken to the hospital, there were a few others who were very weak, but they were

had to be taken to the hospital, there were a few others who were very weak, but they were met by friends who quickly put them into car-riages and drove off with them.

The majority of the men had no complaints to make. There were several who did not dis-guise that they thought they had been badly treated. One soldier in particular, who said that he was a member of Company C, declared that he had been shamefully treated. He told one of the women of the association that he had not had anything to eat for three days exhad not had anything to eat for three days ex-cept what some women gave him and others at

Cleveland.

Assistant Surgeon George W. Lindheim of 945 Hallroad avenue, who went out with the Eighth Regiment as a Corporal in the Hospital Corps, came back in charge of the invalid solders. He was promoted to his present place after Surgeon Wetmore Steel left. When he was asked about the tales of hardship and suffering which came from Cleveland, Buffalo and other cities where the men stopped, he said:

"The stories about the men not getting enough food are absolutely false. Before leaving camp at Chickamauga each man got his traveiling allowance of \$5 a day from the Gov. traveiling allowance of \$3 a day from the Gov-ernment for the trip. At every station there was plenty to eat at reasonable rates, and the men returned with money in their pockets which they were supposed to have expended for food.

men returned with money in their pockets which they were supposed to have expended for food.

"Of course, those who were ill with fever could not eat the things they wanted on the train any more than similar patients at a hospital would have been permitted to eat heartly."

Dr. Lindhelm said also that there were only ten men who were seriously ill. They were, he said, Frivates Stack, Dunclay, Poggi, Cavanaugh, Terry, Naughton, Flynn, Demorest, Sebate, and Yon Steenberger. The others were convalesding, and were in various stages of recovery. Relative to the difference of opinion between him and two Cleveland physicians about the removal of some men who they thought ought not to be taken any further on the train, Dr. Lindhelm said:

"The men had already gone the greatest part of the way, and I thought that it was better for thom in the long run that they should get to a permanent hospital as quickly as possible. The Cleveland physicians said that the men would die on the train. I did not think so, and the fact that they have arrived safely sustains the position I took. The ice water gave out once or twee on the journey, and the men complained of that also. Ice water is a great relief to a well man, but some of our boys would have been better off it they could not have got any at times."

Notwithstanding this explanation on the part

times."
Notwithstanding this explanation on the part of Dr. Lindheim, some of the middle-aged men, who were not inclined to get excited in their conversation, complained that the water was bad before they left Camp Thomas, and that they believed all the men could have been better carrel for had there been the proper interest felt in their welfare.

can before they left Camp Thomas, and that ther believed all the men could have been better cared for had there been the proper interest left in their welfare.

The malady of the soldiers taken to the different hospitals was in all cases diagnosed by the hospital doctors superficially as camp fever. This term is used in a general way to include malaria, typhoid fever, and even yellow fever. There had not been time last night for any accurate diagnosis to be made, nor was it possible to give details concerning the patients condition, except that they were apparently setting on well, and that none was expected to die. Three patients were taken to Believine. They were John Sabate, private, of 18th East 110th street; John McWilliams, private, of 57 East 103d street.

Fourteen were taken to St. Luke's Hospital. They were John Hardman, private, of 313 West Satieth street; George Shankwiler, private, of 178 East Elighty-fifth street; Henry Cavanath, private, of 18th Third avenue: August Steinburger, private, of 58 River street, Paterson, N. J.; James Demorest, private, of 117 East 107th street; Morris J. Clipper, private, of 158 Liuke's Hospital, private, of 33 East Thirty-ninth street; Louis, Leighate, private, of 228 East Ninety-fifth street; Thomas Dennison, private; Adolph Henriel, private, of 278 East Ninety-fifth street; Thomas Pennison, private; Adolph Henriel, private, of 176 East 102d street; Andrew Poggl. Corporal, of 20 Howard street.

Demorest was more seriously ill than the others, being delirious when admitted.

St. Luke's Hospital is filled to its utmost cancelly, At the beginning of the war a special ward was set apart for soldiers. This is full and beds have been put in the passages. There are now thirty-five soldiers in the hospital.

Three men from the Eighth were brought to the Mount Sinal Hospital. They were Nathan Sickel, private; George A. Keller, private, of 450 East Sixty, fifth street; Hoscoe Demorest, private, of the Eighth were brought to the Eighth were brought in the passages. There was o

COMPANY A. H. Hensdorf, F. Gorman, M. Just, T. Denison, J. Dougherty, H. W. Kurts, R. Mulride, O. Bergeo, F. Vaugha, M. Farker,

STH'S SICK SOLDIERS BACK. G. Dook. R. Rich. J. Devlin. F. Firm. Gunn, W. H. Little, Borgon, P. O'Rourke, J. R. Roth. W. K. Yorstin, J. J. O'Brien, G. Herbold, G. Sammon, W. T. Brower, F. Ebert. COMPANY B. Bennett, Coleman, Anida, Byan, Brink-man, McGurko, Sharpe, O'Malley, Hoedl, O'Neill, Beekman, Henricl, Birk, Eppricht, Mc-Gloin, Edwards, Warner, Lenahan, Hemey, Daily, Conway, Fallon.

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HELPING SOLDIERS HOME.

First Day's Work of the Board of Trade' Soldiers' Comfort Committee,

John N. Harris, representing the Soldiers Comfort Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, organized to relieve the temporary wants of out-of-town soldiers from Camp Wikoff, told yesterday the story of the first day's work of himself and his volunteers They met three trains from Montauk Point that arrived between 7:30 o'clock on Monday night and 12:45 o'clock yesterday morning Among the several hundred soldiers who land ed at Long Island City were fifty, mostly from country districts of the West and Southwest who were very weak. Thirty-five were jus able to walk without assistance, and three were helped to the Thirty-fourth street ferry landing by the volunteer workers. The three invalida were unwilling at first to go to Bellevue Hospital. They said they had just come from hospital at Camp Wikoff. Mr. Harris told them Bellevue was very different from and vastly superior to Wikoff hospitals, and under his urging they decided to go.

After crossing the ferry to the foot of Thirtyfourth street Mr. Harris had a policeman call

fourth street Mr. Harris had a policeman call an ambulance, and the three sick soldiers were taken to the hospital. Mr. Harris and his men were much affected by the foriorn and dazed appearance of the soldiers, most of whom were country boys.

None of them knew where they were going after landing in this city. They said they expected to sleep on the street or in areaways on their blankets until they could get money enough at the Army building to procure lodging. The richest man in the party had \$7.50; some had only a quarter. Only five of lifty would accept financial aid. Forty-seven were taken to a clean lodging house for the night, paying 15 and 20 cents for their bunks. Each man had a locker, was entitled to unlimited bathing free, and could get a wholesome meal for 15 cents.

bathing free, and could get a wholesome meat for 15 cents.

In his report to Chairman William L. Parsons of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee Mr. Harris wrote that the men were filled with a frenzied eagerness to get home. They had importuned the men in charge of the hospitals at Camp Wikoff to be sent away before they were more than half cured, and, in the opinion of Mr. Harris, they were sent away to make room for more desperate cases.

Subscription blanks were distributed resterday by the committee among many banks and business concerns. The blanks may be procured at the office of Darwin R. James, President of the Board of Trade and Transportation, at 203 Broadway, or of E. K. Sumerwell, room 802, New York Life building.

NAVAL OFFICERS ENTERTAINED.

Staten Island Club Reception to the Men of Sampson's Squadron.

The Staten Island Club tendered a reception last evening to the officers of Admiral Sampson's squadron in the clubhouse at Richmond Terrace, New Brighton. Many of the officers f the ships attended in uniform.

The clubhouse is an old mansion, and its arge parlors were well adapted for the occa-sion. The decorations consisted mainly of fings and laurel, which was spread about pro-fusely. The house was lighted by vari-colored electric lights, and Japanese lanterns lighted electric lights, and Japanese lanterns lighted the lawns. Over the front veranda were placed three shields framed in laurel wreaths. One of these bore the inscription. "United States Navy" and those to the right and left were inscribed with the names of Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley. Shields of the same nature adorned the walls of the rooms. One of the most prominent of these bore the word "Victory," while others bore the names of the ships of the squadron. The stairways and walls were draped with flags and laurel. In one of the arches was the following inscription: "Santiago, July 3, 1898." At the head of the stairway which led into the supper room were atacks of rifles and the entrance was draped with flags and bunting. Pendant from the ceiling of the supper room were larce numbers of signal flags and flags of all nations. John M. Carrere, the President of the club, and Mrs. Carrere formally received the guests in the east parior of the house, and they were assisted by Mrs. Jerome A. King, Mrs. E. M. Sheppard, Mrs. Sheper, Mrs. W. S. Perry, Mrs. Russell Bleecker, Mrs. Ralph McKee and Mrs. Charles R. Parmele.

Among the naval officers present were: Capt. R. D. Evans, Lowa; Capt. Charles L. Cotton, Harvard; Lieutenant-Commander John A. Rogers, Indiana; Lieut. Stratton, Texas; Cadets E. C. Keina, G. Chase and Willis McDowell, Indiana; G. Fuller, F. Carpenter and H. McAlpin, Texas. the lawns. Over the front veranda were placed

TO ENTERTAIN JACK TARS.

New England Ports Which So Desire Will Receive a Call from Small Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30,-Citles which desire to entertain the squadron now on the way to Boston from Hampton Roads may have their desires gratified upon application to the Navy Department. Congressman Bull of Rhode Island has asked that, after the vessels have been exhibited at Boston, as many as can be spared in the exigencies of the service be ordered to Providence, where a reception and an entertainment will be given to the officers and men on Sept. 10. There was some talk about the department of sending the ships to Port-land, Me., too, but no orders to this effect have

land, Me., too, but no orders to this effect have been issued.

"The salling of the vessels for Boston," said Assistant Secretary Allen to-day," was not ordered simply that the people might witness a naval parade, but because we are cramped for secommodations and facilities for them at any one place, and must distribute them for repair and docking. While the vessels are at Boston, should there be any delay in putting them in condition, there will be no objection by the department to sending such of them as can be spared without prejudice to the interests of the service to places where they are asked for, and thus gratify the natural and proper desire of the people to see the navy."

DINNER TO ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

He Is Expected to Come to New York To-Day to Start for Porto Rico. NORWALE, Conn., Aug. 30 .- A dinner party in was given this evening at the home of his sonwas given this evening at the home of his son-in-law, R. M. S. Wortley, at Saugatuck. A few intimate friends of the family were present. There were no out-of-lown guests. To-morrow morning Admiral Schley will return to New York and sall on the Sances for Forto Rico. SPAIN'S NAVAL LESSONS.

A MADRID AUTHORITY DISCUSSES THE LOSS OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

Beach His Ships if Negroupy and Save as Many of His Men '____sible_Could Not Have Taken Any Other Action. WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 .- The Bureau of Innoe of the Navy Department has made a translation of a signed article by Felix Basarreche from Revista General de Marina of Madrid for August, commenting upon the loss of Admiral Cervera's squadron and drawing technidal deductions from the results of the great naval battle. The importance of the article lies in the fact that Revista, which is the semi-official organ of the Marine Depart ment of Spain, indicates that the Spanfards have awakened to the fact that American gunnery is of the highest order, made so by the constant target practice of the American sailors. After commending the valor of Cervera and his men and expressing appreciation of America's acknowledgment of their bravery as shown in her treatment of the prisoners, Revista says:

"Though without a detailed official report of the battle, the press has published a telegraphic report of Admiral Cervera to the General-in-Chief stating that the squadron under his command has been destroyed, heading this part by saying that he sailed in obedience to his orders. Therefore Admiral Cervera sailed, in obedience to orders, to go to Havana, though we do not know the form in which he was told to do so. Vessels of the size of the cruisers which composed this squadron cannot possibly go out of the port of Santiago de Cuba at night without marking the sudden turns which exist in the channel. If they had placed such marks, which are not necessary to buoy the channel in daytime, the enemy would have been notified by the troops that occupied the hills, and the condition of our squadron would have been much worse than in daytime, on account of the great distances which the vessels would have had to maintain between them in going out, and especially for the safety of their crews, supposing they had made the sortie

without accident. "But it so happened that this day was full noon and therefore the night as bright as day. There was, therefore, no sensible difference between making the sortie at day or night. Leaving the criticism as to the time of the sortie, there remains that of the manœuvre, Admiral Cervera trying to obey the order received and endeavoring to go to Havana, trust ing to the speed of his ships and the chances of miss-fires, that some of the vessels might escape the bulk of those of the enemy and the cape the bulk of those of the enemy and thus effect the voyage to Havana, or Ciesfuegos, in case they could not reach the former port.

"The sortic from Santlago had to be made in single column because the channel is very narrow; thus it became necessary that shey should be beaten vessel by vessel, since they were obliged to follow one another and could not make movements simultaneously. At about 200 metres from the port they were obliged to head either one way or the other, since a squadron of more than twenty vessels occupied a considerable length, and consequently it was not possible to go the whole length of line which stretched out on both flanks and in this case touched both coasts.

possible to go the whole grade and in this case touched both coasts.

"It became necessary then to go either east or west. This was the only method by which he had any probability of obeying the order he had received, at the same time preventing the vessels from falling into the hands of the enemy, as it was easy to run them aground on the coast, whereby he would also be able to save a great many of the men. While Admiral Cervera knew perfectly well the impossibility of beating the enemy by striking at the line, he knew at the same time the moral effect of the result if one ship should successfully enter another port of the island of Cuba. There was thus no other line of conduct for him to pursue, "And that this was his plan is demonstrated by the fact that the ships sailed regardless whether they ran aground, were burned up or

thus no other line of conduct for him to pursue.

"And that this was his plan is demonstrated by the fact that the ships sailed regardless whether they ran aground, were burned up or sunk; that is, those ships, or that ship that could do so, should try to go through the enemy's lines at the cost of those that might perish. At the same time, the worthy Admiral, in accord with his Captains, directed that, before surrendering, the vessels should be run aground, so that the enemy might not hoistfhis fiag on any of them if it were possible, at the same time saving the greater number of their crews, these being the first two duties of the Admiral of a squadron.

"He took the course to the westward and not to the east. We think this need not be discussed, since the port where the enemy was established was Guantanamo, and there, moreover, there were reinforcements which would have prevented their continuing the voyage, though they would then be obliged to sacrifice one or more of their vessels. To divide the squadron so that two cruisers and one of the torpedo vessels should go the eastward and the others to the westward, we think would have been very unwise, since if the forces of all the vessels united, in spite of their destruction, from the moment the force was weakened its destruction would be facilitated. And this is easily understood when we consider that the artillery power of the auxiliary cruisers of the enemy was greater than that of the Colon and about the equal of the other three cruisers. At the same time, the torpedo chasers could neither attack nor defend themselves except by their speed. This shows that by being united the attack nor defend themselves except by their speed. This shows that by being united the attack upon some might permit the saving of

speed. This shows that by being united the attack upon some might permit the saving of the others.

"Not to obey the order that he received does not admit of any discussion, because then there would be no military discipline. Therefore, as he had received orders to go, he had to do so; but if there remained to Admiral Cervera, as some of the newspapers have said, a certain discretion to go out when he conceived Santiago lost, he could not have done so more opportunely, because by the arrival of 5,000 reinforcements, without subsistence, the situation of the defenders of the place would have become impossible on account of the lack of resources, and his remaining there would make it still worse, because there were 2,000 men more to feed. If he had not sailed the squadron would have been included in the capitulation, and to-day the American flag would have been flying from these vessels. While, on the other hand, it is doubtful if they can hoist it on any of them, although the present resources are very great for saving the hulls and parts of hulls, and though every day they say that they will save this vessel or that, up to the present time they have not been able to effect such difficult.

"To have been able to effect such difficult

can hoist to any of them, atthough the present resources are very great for saving the hulls and parts of hulls, and though every day they say that they will save this vessel or that, up to the present time they have not been able to succeed.

"To have been able to effect such difficult operations when the ships were burning and almost destroyed, and their crews raking with a deluge of heavy projectiles, has been the object of envy and admiration for the worthy and heroic crews whose valor has been praised even by their enemies. Admitting that the aquadron saw the necessity of salling from Santiago: that it had to do what it did, and that it took the direction which it should have taken, the result was both logical and natural. "Even if all the enemy's vessels were not more powerful than ours in artillery and armor, there were battleships which we did not have; all their fighting vessels had artillery meshines heavler than ours, having among others guns of 20cm. (7.87-inch), which we lacked. The greater part of their auxiliary crulsers also had these guns, so that they really became fighting vessels. One of our gruisers, the Colon, had no guns larger than 14cm. (6.5-inch). Our vessels had thirty rapid-fire guns, while the enemy had these as the greater part of their armament. The American vessels had their guns protected from our fire, while ours were exposed, except the six in the turrets. Our projectiles were common shell; those of the enemy contained incendiary materials, as was proved by those which were not exploded in Cuba and the Philippines, which were analyzed; they seem to contain some substance of great power to ignite and maintain fire.

"The Americans have for a year carried on constant exercises in preparing for war, and or three months there was not a day that they did not fire all their guns. We have had but one target practice, and that over a year ago. This was limited to expending the least possible amount of ammunition, Half of our vessels had not cleaned their bottoms for a year, and all ha

ships the wood and everything that can be easily burned. In the fourth place, warships should carry their torpedoes below the water line. In the fifth blace, in order to have a squadron it is indispensable to have a trained personnel, navigating constantly and taking many exercises. If this is not done there can be neither machinists, nor firemen, nor gunners. Asid last, torpedo chasers do not serve any other purpose than that which the name indicates. It will be readily understood that in time of peace any ships will serve as ours have served us, but in time of war we should have both battleships and small torpedo boats, and despatch boats, though weaker, should also be fighting reasels.

"Madrid, July 25, 1898."

FUTURE OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

Col. Downs's Views of What Will Happer

After the Regiment Is Mustered Out. The Seventy-first Regiment armory present ed a deserted appearance yesterday in comparison with the crowds and enthusiasm of the day before. The floor of the drill hall was littered with boxes, knapsacks, blankets and other personal effects of the men which had been left behind in the hurry to get home. In the Adjutant's office three men were busy sorting over several bushels of letters which had been sent to Cuba and had followed the men back to New York. There were a few men and women about the building inquiring, with anxfous faces, for members of the regiment who were not included in the march up Broadway, and who are now either sick at Montauk Point and Santiago or are numbered among the missing. From the present outlook it will be some time before the whereabouts of every man in the regiment can be accurately determined. Col. Downs did not visit the armory yester day, but was found at the Park Avenue Hotel, where he is staying for a few days. Speaking

of the future of the regiment he said: "The Seventy-first as a United States milltary organization will be mustered out on Oct. 27. It will probably take a week to complete the work. The mustering out will be con ducted by regular army officers. A record will be made of the physical condition of every man as a basis for any applications for pensions which may be made in the future. Unless our orders are changed we will go to Camp Black to be mustered out, but I shall try to have the order modified so that the work can be done in order modified so that the work can be done in our own armory. It can be done there just as well, so far as I can see, and it would be much easier for the men to have it so." When asked what men will constitute the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Col. Downs

well, so far as I can see, and it would be much easier for the men to have it so."

When asked what men will constitute the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Col. Downs said:

"As I understand it, all the officers of the regiment got an indefinite furlough from the State when they went into the United States as crice, and when they leave the Government service they and the men under them return at once to the National Guard of the State. Theoretically, the men who enlisted only for the war must serve out their period of enlistment-which was two years in most cases—with the regiment. Practically, however, all the men who want a discharge will get one when we get in running order. The 300 recruits of the Seventy-first Volunteers will not necessarily become a part of the Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard, but they will have the preference when we begin to raise our strength to the maximum. Next in order of preference will come the men of the 171st, who would also have been glad to go to the front.

"One of the lessons of the war." said the Colonel, "has been that the National Guard organizations ought to be in conformity with those of the regular army as to the number of men, officers, and companies. The national and State laws should also be so amended that in time of war the President could order out the forces of the various States to go anywhere without going through all the red tape which was found necessary under existing laws. With laws so amended there could arise no questions as to whether a regiment should volunteer or not for fear of losing its identity."

The Colonel said that the regiment had suffered more in the three months of this war than the old Seventy-first had in four years of the clivil war. He attributed this largely to climatic conditions. Col. Downs was competely worn out with the strain he has undergone and in the afternoon he went to bed, leaving in the fight at San Juan Hill, was one of the few officers of the regiment who went the new who have returned are well enough to go bac

back to New York and will give him employ ment as a servan*

A NEW KING OF BEASTS.

The Seventy-first's Mascot Takes First Place at Central Park.

The animal at the Central Park menagerie which will probably attract more attention from the general public than even the Bengal tiger is the mascot of the Seventy-first Regiment, Billy BelDamn, the goat. Billy has gone through all the privations of the 120-day campaign and has come out unscathed. Neither malarial nor yellow fever has touched him nor have hardships dimmed the lustre of his eye. Billy was bought early in May by Superin tendent Smith of the Central Park Menagerie.

at the request of Mr. McMillan, late President of the Park Department, as a mascot for Company M of the Seventy-first Volunteers. Billy began the campaign at Camp Black, where the ain rolled off him like water from the back of a duck. He accompanied the regiment to Saniago, but did not participate in the fighting, being detained on board a transport during the storming of El Caney and Santiago, but subsequently he was taken ashore and took an active part in the surrender of the Cuban city. While the regiment was at Santiago Billy was tethered among the horses, meanwhile feeding luxuriously on the lush Cuban grasses. During this period he was under the care of a young colored man called Trip, a servant in the officers' quarters.

luxuriously on the lush Cuban grasses. During this period he was under the care of a young colored man called Trip, a servant in the officers' quarters.

At Montauk Billy received the kindly attention of everybody. He ate freely of watermelon, loaf sugar, ginger snaps, and all the delicacies brought to camp by the visitors. The only sign of weakness shown by the goat was an attack of indigestion, caused by a too hearty diet of bananss when the train stopped at Amagansett on Monday morning.

When the regiment arrived at the Battery the goat was left on a ferryboat. Later in the day he was taken in an express wagon to the armory in Thirty-fourth street and passed a comfortable night in the holier room. Yesterday Billy was taken to the Central Park Menagerie and placed in a big cage, where he was admired by all the visitors. He is a medium-sized goat, with brown eyes and an affectionate disposition. His original color was a dirty white. His coat needs combing sadly, and a bath would improve his appearance. Around his neck is a brass collar three sizes too large, and pendent from the collar hangs a piece of red, white and blue bunting which indicates his patriotism.

A grizzled, attenuated veteran, who stood by

patriotism.
A grizzled, attenuated veteran, who stood by when the goat was led from the armory yesterday, said:
Billy, it the boys-of Company M had not watched you so closely at Santiago we would have made goat stew of you."

Seventy-first Men Will Get Back Their Post Office Places. Four members of the Seventy-first Regiment,

after their sixty days' furlough has expired and they have been mustered out, will resume and they have been mustered out, will resume their work in the Post Office service, which they left to go to the front. They are John L. Lewis, Sergeant, Company H, and Ponnie Goldberg, Corporal, Company F, clerks in the General Post Office; Frederick Miller, Sergeant, Company H, clerk in Station J, and Noah Bruford, Color Sergeant, clerk in Station C. Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday:

"We could not let these men draw pay on the army payroll and the payroll of this department at the same time, but their old places will be ready for them when they are mustered out."

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The statement to-day's New York papers that Harry L. Jackson of this city was discharged and stranded in New York caused the following despatch ed in New 10th Change Smith: Give Harry L.
'GEN. GRORGE MOORE SMITH: Give Harry L.
Jackson, Company L. Seventy-first Regiment,
St to get home with and draw on me for the
amount.

BEXMOUS DR WITT.

Treasurer Volunteer Relief Fund."

Money to Send Private Jackson Home.

WEYLER'S IDEA OF THINGS.

WE TALKS OF RECOVERING THE LOSS ANTILLER

This Great Purpose to Be Achieved by Military Dictatorship-Still, He Says He Is Friendly to the Queen Regent - Draft of a Plan to Secure United Ministerial Support for One Policy in the Cortes

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun. Madnin, Aug. 30 .- Gen. Weyler in an interview to-day said that, since Cuba would see him no more, he intended to enter the political field in a distinct line of his own. He would not be altogether a supporter of the Government, but he would not be aggressively in op-position to the Ministry. He would always, nowever, pursue the object of preserving the country and reorganizing the army.

Gen. Weyler declared that the Republicans were not anxious to change the monarchy and and no personal animus against the Queen Regent. Their only object, he said, was that Spain should take up a firm international stand and attempt in some degree at least to check the ambition of England.

Gen. Weyler declares in favor of a military dictatorship as the only means of regenerating the army and navy and of recovering the national honor and the lost Antilles. He believes that the Republicans are united,

despite their leaders' differences. He warns

Spain to prepare to resist an English attempt to seize Carbonera, near Gibraltar, and Molilla, on the North African coast in Spanish territory. As Prime Minister Sagasta was leaving the palace this afternoon he received from Selior Gamazo, Minister of Public Works, in-stead of from Senor Groizard, Minister of Justice, who is the third member of the Cabinet Committee, the draft of a plan of action in the Cortes which will enable the Ministers to agree unanimously in the support of one policy. Premier Sagasta this morning denied the truth of the report that the Spanish Peace Comnission had been formed. There was yet plenty of time, he said, for selecting the members of the commission. The press, however,

the exception that the name of Gen. Zabala is replaced by that of the Duke of Najera. El Liberal, commenting upon the names of the members of the Washington Commission. says that they satisfy the programme recently outlined, which demanded "two or three really good men, the others being merely of orna-

reproduce the names of the probable Commis-

sioners as cabled to THE SUN vesterday, with

nental material." El Liberal considers Mesars, Day, White and Reid as the important members of the com-mission, and speaks highly of their intellectual qualities. The inclusion of Justice White in the commission is attributed to the influence of Archbishop Ireland with President McKinley.

NEW YORK WILL BE DOCKED TO-DAY. The Beselute at the Yard to Take the Commissioners to Cuba.

The distilling ship Rainbow left the dry dock at the navy yard yesterday, and it is expected that the cruiser New York will take her place to-day. Rear Admiral Sampson was still on the New York yesterday, making arrangements for

the flagship to go into dry dock.

The auxiliary cruiser Resolute arrived at the navy yard early yesterday morning, and is tied up to the cob dock near the receiving ship

up to the cob dock near the receiving ship
Vermont. The Resolute has been selected to
carry the Cuban Commissioners, of which Rear
Admiral Sampson is one, to Havana. When
she is ready to leave the yard Rear Admiral
Sampson will transfer his flag from the New
York to the Resolute.

It is expected that the battleship Iowa will go
into dry dock No. 3 to-day. She will receive a
general overhauling.

The workmen began to overhaul the battleship Oregon yesterday, and she will go into dry
dock as soon as the Iowa is taken out.

Orders reached the navy yard yesterday to
allow no visitors on the vessels in the yard.
The vessels at Tompkinsville may be visited
by those obtaining the necessary passes. Visitors have seriously interfered with the work on
the ships. It has also been noticed that visitors have taken away screws and other small
things on the vessels and retained them as
souvenirs. souvenirs.

A number of torpedoes were taken from the torpedo boat. Dupont and stored in the ord-nance shed at the navy yard yesterday.

FORTY-SEVENTH COMING HOME. The Officers Wanted to Do Garrison Duty,

but the Men Did Not. FORT ADAMS, R. I., Aug. 30.-The enlisted men of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers are wild with joy to-night, and their officers are correspondingly depressed over the word that has come ordering the regiment back to Camp Black. The news came through the Commissary Department from Chief Commis-

Commissary Department from Chief Commissary Woodruff of Governors Island, and it was soon known through the three battalions whose tents stretch for a mile from Narragansett Bay to the Post Cemetery.

Though the despatch did not say the regiment was to be mustered out, nothing else is expected, and the men are figuring how many days it will be before they are entirely free. They expect to leave here by Friday.

The order is a victory for the men over their officers. Ten days ago the latter sent a petition to the War Department through Col. John G. Eddy, signed by thirty-eight out of fortynine officers, begging to be retained to do garrison duty. The men at once forwarded a counter petition, asking to be relieved. It was signed by 70 per cent of them. Three officers have resigned—Capt. Jackson and Lieut. Maxfield of Company G and Capt. Maier of Company K.

CALUMET'S WAR SERVICE.

She Covered More Water to Get to the Seat of War Than Any Vessel Except the Oregon The revenue sutter Calumet, which arrived vesterday from Key West by way of Norfolk, has the distinction of covering more water t get to the scene of naval strife off Cuba than any vessel except the Oregon. The Calumet is merely a converted despatch boat, but she has a big five-barrelled revolving Hotchkiss

has a big five-barrelled revolving Hotchkiss gun forward and a rapid-firing 1-pounder aft. She looks somewhat like our harbor revenue cutters. She is commanded by Lieut. W. H. Cushing and has a crew of fifteen men, mostly sailors from the Great Lakes.

She left Cleveland on April 15 and sailed through Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and, finally, by way of the St. Lawrence, out into the open. She made Boston in eighteen days. There she received her guns and a coat of leaden paint. Then she went on patrol duty with Howell's squadron. She was ordered South in July. After reaching Key West she became a despatch boat for the blockading squadron off Havana, plying between the squadron and Key West. Neariy all the lake sailors were more or less sessiok in heavy weather when on the Atlantic.

WANT NEW JERSEY MEN SENT HOME. Paterson Committee Raises \$150 in a Day for the Sick at Jacksonville.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 30.-The Women's Relief Auxiliary held its weekly meeting last evening at the armory and appointed a committee to call on Vice-President Hobart while he is in town and urge him to have the Second New Jersey Regiment sent home from Jackson-ville. A petition was sent to him last week

wille. A petition was sent to him last week making the same request.

Mrs. Van Gieson, wife of Major Van Gieson of the First Battalion, who is in Jacksonville with her husband, has written home a letter telling of the pitiful condition of the sick men, who are in want of delicacies, as they are too ill to eat army rations. A subscription list was opened this morning to get funds to enable her to provide for the wants of the men. The list was in charge of Gen. Muzzy and Major Beam, retired officers of the regiment, and before noon they had \$150, which was sent this afternoon.

Commodore Philip's New Work

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.-The appointment of Commodore Philip to the command of the second squadron of the North Atlantic the second squadron of the North Atlantic squadron, vice Schley, relieved resterday, it is explained at the Navy Department, gives Philip charge of the ships comprising that squadron while they are being repaired and renovated at New York and other ports. No formal order has been issued for the disbanding of the squadron, but it will be effected, Commodore Crowninshield says, by the detachment of vessels from time to time.

ROYAL Baking Powder WAR NOT A PLEASURE EXCURSION. Gov. Tanner of Illinois Replies to the Peo

ple Who Are Finding Fault Now. CHICAGO, Aug. 30,-Gov. Tanner was in Chicago to-day and in an interview said that the people who are finding fault with the management of the war did not know what they wer talking about. He said in part:

While I do not think the war will cut much of a figure in the campaign, the Republican party is sure to get what benefit there is to be derived from it. At the same time if these wild and unjust charges of mismanagement on the part of the War Department continue and are rculated by Republican papers, as some are doing, the effect may be of a contrary nature.

"These charges come from people who forge what war means. They think that because soldiers come back after three months at the front, looking thin and weighing thirty of forty pounds less than when they marche

forty pounds less than when they marched away, there has been mismanagement. They seem to think the boys were away on a picnic. Sherman defined war correctly when he said, "War is destruction, war is death, war is hell." Our country has not seen war for over thirty years, and people have forgotten the experience of 1831. I remember that 25 per cent. of my company died of disease in the first three months we were out. In this war our soldiers went to a tropical climate at the worst time of the year.

"When the war broke out I told the Illinois troops that five men would succumb to disease where one fell before the Spanish bullets. It is not to be wondered at that the troops come home sick and worn. That is a part of war, notwithstanding that many persons who are complaining seem to think the invasion of Cuba a pleasure excursion.

"I have no sympathy with the senseless condemnation of the Government. Of course all this criticism reflects on the National Administration, and may do harm among the unthinking, but I do not believe any one who stops to consider will blame the President as the yellow newspapers demand."

5,000 PIES FOR THE FLEET.

Mr. Eling's Eloquent Expression of His Gratitude and Patriotism.

Charles Kling, who owns a pie bakery in Jersey City, and is a patriotic American citizen of German descent, visited the cruiser New York while she was lying at Tompkinsville, S. I. was received with so much courtesy that he determined to show his appreciation by treat-ing the "jackies" to a feast of pies. Last Saturday he sent this letter to Lieutenant-Commander Potter of the New York:

"DEAR SIR: Having had the pleasure of being shown about your gallant ship and desiring to show my appreciation of that favor, as well as to show my personal gratitude for the glorious services rendered by our noble navy, I beg permission to furnish the crews of the ships in harbor with a shipment of that Yankee deliharbor with a shipment of that Yankee delicacy commonly known as pie. I feel satisfied that the boys will not object to this partial change and guarantee that there will be no ill effects. I would crave your permission and desire you to inform me as to the number of men aboard each vessel. If you can let me know by Monday next, I will have the pies shipped on Tuesday. Hoping you will afford me, as a citizen of the United States, this opportunity of adding to the comfort of our sailors while in this vicinity, I remain, respectfully yours.

On Monday night Mr. Kiing received this telegram:

On Monday night Mr. Aling received this telegram:

"Letter received too late to reply by mail. Following ships are at the pasy yard: New York, 600 men; Orogon, 525 men; Iowa, 550 men; Massachusetts, 500 men; Brocklyn, 530 men; Massachusetts, 500 men; Indiana, 530 men, and Texas, 400 men;

Mr. Kling at once employed extra men, and yesterday afternoon he shipped 2,500 pies to the navy yard. To-day he will send a like number to the ships at Tompkinsville. There are apple, peach, lemon, huckleberry, mince, pincapple and plum pies in the lot, and they are all fat and robust.

SUPPLIES FOR CAMP WIKOFF. Good Work of the Women's National War

Relief Association. A meeting of the Women's National War Relief Association, at which Miss Helen Gould presided, was held yesterday at the Windsor Hotel. The directors present were Mrs. Rus sell Sage, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Roebling and Mrs. Walworth. It was decided to supply eight nurses to some o the hospitals in this vicinity. These were asked for by Surgeon Smith. Mrs. Walworth, the Director-General, who returned yesterday the Director-General, who returned yesterday from Montauk, reported the needs to be still very great there and the demands on the organization in consequence very heavy. A large portable house has been sent for the use of Mrs. Walworth and Dr. Dixon, and an assistant went to Montauk yesterday to assist her in the clerical work.

On Saturday 1,000 handkerchiefs, 500 blankets, 10 boxes of shoes, 2 cases of slippers, 4 cases of army hats, 1,000 suits of underwear, 20 dozen nightshirts, and 2 boxes of tobaccowere sent to the camp. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of \$21,706.80, besides Miss Gould's recent gift of \$25,000.

25,000. Desides also clouds recent gift of \$25,000. Mrs. Lamont announced that she had collected \$350 for the association in Millbrook, N. Y. Among the other subscriptions received were the following: W. C. Schemerhorn James Stokes.
Jacob Bubino.
George Bliss.
Charles W. Harkness
Mrs. K. L. Auchmunty.
Mrs. Isabella Edgell.

CAMP GLEASON IS POPULAR. The Former Mayor's Office Hospital in Long

Island City Has Many Patients.

The accommodations in former Mayor Gleason's private office in Long Island City were taxed on Monday night to their utmost by the demands for beds for sick and weak soldiers rom Camp Wikoff. As many as could crowd into the office were taken in, and places found for the others. The men in the former Mayor's office were from the Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers and the Second Regular Cavalry.

During the night one of the men became very ill, and Dr. P. J. McReown of Fifth street was summoned. Dr. McReown attended the soldier, and he sent word to Mr. Gleason yesterday that he would volunteer his services as surgeon to "Camp Gleason," and would be on hand every night.

A committee from the New York Soldiers' Relief Corps has called upon Mr. Gleason with offers of aid for needy soldiers. Mr. Gleason said yesterday that if he could get the cots he would probably secure a three-story vacant building near the railroad station and fit it up as a temporary soldiers' home. into the office were taken in, and places found

SENT DEAD SOLDIER'S BODY HOME. Fort Hamilton People Raised a Fund for

Corporal Boden's Mother. Corporal Charles E. Boden of Company G. Eighth Ohio, died at Fort Hamilton Hospital vesterday of typhoid fever. He was one of the men brought here from Santiago on the transoort Seneca, but it was not until last week that his condition became critical. His mother was then notified, and she has since been at the

then notified, and she has shed love was without fort.

It was learned that Mrs. Boden was without means to take the body to Springfield, O., and that she did not want to have her son buried in the Government plot in Cypress Hills Cemetry. A fund was provided by the people of Fort Hamilton. The Bay Ridge Dutch Reformed Church subscribed \$20, the Bay Ridge Methodist Church \$20, the Soldiers Relief Society \$10 and \$50 more was furnished by individuals. The body was sent to its destination last night.

Ask the President to Order an Investigation. A meeting of the Committee for the Protection of the Soldier was held at the Astor House yesterday, and the following resolution was passed and a copy of it telegraphed to Presiient McKinley, also asking him to appoint a day when he would receive a committee from

the society:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to take efficient measures at once to remedy the present sufferings of our soldlers, and further to secure the appointment of a competent non-partisan commission, free from departmental influences, to investigate and report who is responsible for the alleged shortcomings in caring for the health and comfort of our soldlers, and to recommend measures to prevent the recurrence of these evils. f these evils Augustus W. Peters was Chairman of the

eeting and Robert B. Roosevelt Secretary. Madiana Arrives from Porto Rico.

The steamship Madiana got in yesterday from West Indian ports. She landed at Ponce, Porto Rico, twenty-two Porto Ricans who had left several islands at which the Madiana called. When the steamship left Fonce on Aug. 25 the family of Gen. Miles arrived and was greeted on ianding by the General. The Madiana, being a foreign vessel, brought no cargo or passengers from Fonce, which has been declared a "coast-wise" port. home before the war. They embarked at the

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itorious articles are imitated. Buy only of reliable houses, and you will not be cheated, H. B. KIRK & CO.

mash. Hand-made. All mer-

69 Fulton St., also Broadway and 27th Step NEW YORK. Agents for the Great Western Champagne,

JACKIES SAVE A LIFE,

Seven Jump Overboard from the Massac Joseph W. Edington of 314 East Forty-fourth street was saved from drowning yesterday afternoon by sailors of the battleship Massachusetts. Edington is employed by the H. Koehler Brewing Company. He had delivered a boatload of beer on board the Massachusetts at the Tompkinsville anchorage, and was being rowed back to shore with a lot of empty beer crates. He was seated on one of

empty beer crates. He was seated on one of the crates. The swell from a passing excursion steamer struck the bolt squarely on the side, and Edington slipped from his seat into the water. He could not swim.

Seven sailors who were standing on the deck of the Massachusetts saw the occurrence, and one after another all of them jumped into the water. The foremost reached the drowning man before he had gone down for the third time. With the assistance of the other blue-jackets, Edington was placed safely in his boat. The sailors rowed him back to the Massachusetts, where restoratives were applied. He was soon able to return to shore. In a short time the Massachusetts was on her way to Boston.

GROSVENOR IS SATISFIED.

He Visits Camp Alger and Says He Found Conditions There All Right.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.-Representative Grosvenor of Ohio was at the War Department today to bear testimony to the excellence of the conditions prevailing at Camp Alger, Dunn Loring. The Seventh Ohlo Regiment, comprising about 1,100 men, is there, and the Gen-

prising about 1,100 men, is there, and the General went out yesterday to investigate for his own satisfaction the grounds.

"I examined the camp thoroughly," he said, this morning, and I never saw a better one. Conditions are all right and the men likewise. But two of them have died except those who committed suicide, and there are only fortyone out of the men in the regiment in the hospital."

The General did not give datalis regardless. The General did not give details regarding

THE SICK ON THE SAN MARCOL Surgeon Borden Denies That They Did Not

. Have Proper Bedding. WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, - Surgeon-General ecoived the following telegram from Surgeon Borden, in charge of the ship San Marcos, which conveyed a number of sick from Rey West to New York; "Arrived this A. M. Statement of New York; papers that sick on this ship, San Marcos, had no bedding except blankets false. All sick and all members of my command had mattresses, pillows, and blankets."

Naval Assignments and Orders. WASHINGTON, Aug. 30,-Naval orders issued to-day make the following changes:

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. R. Spratling, from the Columbia to Naval Home; Commodore R. R. Wallace, retired, from the Lighthouse Board home; Chief En-gineer J. L. D. Borthwick, retired, from the Recruising Station, Chicago, home; Chaplain F. C. Brown, from the Columbia to the Washington Navy Yard, Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard, from the Columbia to the Naval Academy; Lieut. George H. Stafford, from the Columbia to the Yankee; Paymaster L. E. Boggs, from the Columbia home on waiting orders! Commod over J. W. Philip, from the Texas to the command of the Second Squadron. North Atlantic Fleet, flagship New York; Lieut. W. J. Marwell, from the Columbia to the Yankee; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. McGowan, from the Kankee home; Assistant Surgeon J. F. McGowan, from the Kankee home; Assistant Surgeon J. F. McGowan, fluitson, from the Naval Station, Fort Royal, home; Hutson, from the Naval Station, Fort Royal, home; Hutson, from the Nankee home; Lieut, F. S. Poyce, from dommand of the Rainbow to Norfork Navy Yard; Lieuts. J. S. Walters and P. Herndon, from Tacoma home; Passed Assistant Engineer H. B. Dick, from the St. Louis home; Assistant Surveon A. Hegor to the Yankee; Lieut, J. A. Uwdell, from the Laucaster home; Passed Assistant Engineer J. L. Gilbert, from the Yankee home. Naval Academy; Lieut. George H. Stafford, from the

Movements of Naval Vessels. Washington, Aug. 30 .- Movements of naval

vessels: Arrived-Boston, Aug. 26, Badger; Tompkinsville, Aug. 27, Harvard; San Juan, Aug. 29, New Orleans League Island, Aug. 29, Arethusa; New London, Aug 20, Seminele and Montauk; Charleston, Aug. 29, Miantenomoh; League Island, Aug. 29, Nahante Brooklyn, Aug. 29, Resulute; St. George, Aug. 20, Oslife; Port Reyal, Aug. 29, Nantucket, Waban, Chickssaw, Cheyenne, aliplaced out of commission; Norfolk, Aug. 29, Maple, placed out of commission; Norfolk, Aug. 29, Maple, placed out of commission; Norfolk, Aug. 29, Tecumseh, Lebanon; Fort Monros, Aug. 30, Gwin.
Raileds-From Tompkinsville for League Island, Aug. 29, Yankee; Bar Harbor for Castine, Aug. 29, Alliauce; Caimaners for Tompkinsville, Aug. 29, Machias, Castine, Marietta, Bancoff, Wilmington, Helena, Topoka, Betroit; Ponce for Ban Juan, Aug. 29, Wasp: Fort Monroe for Norfolk, Aug. 30, Lebanon; Norfolk for Lambert's Point, Aug. 30, Iris, 29, Seminole and Montauk; Charleston, Aug. 29,

Mount Vernon Enthusiastic Over Its Soldiers, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 30.-The Mount Vernon Cycle Club gave a reception and entertainment to-night in honor of Major John H. Whittle and the twelve returned Mount Vernon men of the Seventy-first Regiment. The solmen of the seventy-risk acquaint. The soldiers who were able to be out were present in campaign uniforms and received a great ovation. Some of them are at home or still at Camp Wikoff wrestling with fever. Major Fiske was toostmaster. Buring the festivities Major Whittle introduced amid great enthusiasm the boy who had followed him through all the movements of the regiment since it left camp at Lakeland to go to Santiago, and took care of his horse.

THE next Quarterly Issue of the Telephone Directory goes to press September 1st.

To secure listing in it, contracts for Tel-ephone Service abould be made during MEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 16 Day St., 800 Broadway, 146 W. 38th St.